

27BC

Roman Empire led by  
(L,aius Julius Caesar Octavianus)  
Augustus

97 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Pentium at Rmeswesbulb

summer of 27 BC

Augustus left Rome for Gaul and Spain. He returned in 24 BC

AUGUSTUS 27 B.C.

A title, meaning venerable,  
bestowed upon GAIUS JULIUS  
CAESAR OCTAVIANUS, the first  
Roman Emperor, in 27 B.C., and  
borne by his successors. In the  
reign of Diocletian (284-305) the  
two emperors of the East & West  
were called Augusti, each with his  
Caesar or colleague.

27BC  $\Rightarrow$  AD 180

PAX ROMANA

Jan 27BC

A major reorganization of the Roman government took place. Octavian laid down his 'de facto' military dictatorship and constitutional government was reestablished. In an historic, carefully staged meeting of the senate - "having first briefed his most intimate friends among the senators," A series of powers was voted him which formally

established him as ruler of the Roman Empire. He consented to accept the proconsular power (a special extended military command) for ten years and the Consulship, annually, together with the tribunician power (which gave him effective control of the civil government). He was also awarded the honorary title of AUGUSTUS

27 BC

Augustus who effectively became emperor in 27 BC subsidized Greek athletics (with Olympia) and saw to the renovation of the stadium at Olympia

27 BC

Augustus sole ruler of Roman Empire.

27 BC - AD 14

Begin of Augustus, founder  
of the principate

Feb 14, 27 BC

Began the Augustan Era

Jan. 27 BC

Octavian received the name  
Augustus. He preferred 'PRINCEPS'  
or 'first citizen'

27BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Peloponnesus and central Greece  
did not become the Roman  
provinice of ACHAIA till about  
the year 27BC.

Jan. 27 BC

Octavian went through the pantomime of giving up power to the Senate, and receiving most of it back again. The whole proceeding was carefully stage-managed by his agents and associates. Octavian retained Egypt, Cyprus, and the important military provinces of Spain, Gaul, and Hispania. This was for

10 years in the 1st instance  
He continued to be elected Consul  
as he was every year from 31 BC to 23 BC

<sup>BC</sup>  
33 II

1st in 43 BC

31 III

5 BC XII

30 IV

2 BC XIII

29 V

28 VI

27 VII

26 VIII

25 IX

24 X

23 XI

27BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(63 B.C.-14AD)

AUGUSTUS

At birth, his name was Gaius Octavius. When adopted by Julius Caesar, he was called Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus. By decree of the Senate in 27BC he was named AUGUSTUS, the first Roman Emperor and grandnephew of Caesar, who adopted him. When Caesar was assassinated in 44BC, Octavianus returned to Rome from his studies abroad and found Antony in control. War ensued; Antony was beaten and



27 BC.

Rome

With the death of the  
republic - the office of  
Censor disappeared.

27BC - A.D.14

### Age of Augustus

Octavian became absolute ruler after the senate bestowed on him the title Augustus. He preserved the republican face by acting as 'princeps', first citizen. As enlightened leader, he established the forms of rule followed by his successors. During his reign - longest of all Caesars - Rome's domain reached the Danube.

27 B.C.

1912 Dates J-BK

Egypt  
The city of Thebes was further destroyed by an earthquake in 27 B.C.

The Tomb and ruins of temples of ancient Thebes are of interest historically

Ostorius was honored  
by Senate with title  
of Princeps.

288C

The Senate made Octavian  
Principles

28 BC

Augustus was Consul 6th time

18 BC

Official restoration of Senate.  
Octavian assumes the title  
of Princeps Senatus. Reversal  
of all illegal acts since 43 BC.

28BC

DURANT

Oclorani and Agripa were  
co-censors.

28-23 BC

DURANT

Step by step Augustus persuaded or graciously permitted the Senate and the assemblies to grant him powers that in their total made him in all but name a king. He kept always the title of imperator, as commander in chief of all the armed forces of the state. As the army remained for the most part outside the capital and usually outside Italy, Octavian was chosen Consul in 43 BC and 33 BC, and in every year from 31 to 23 BC. By the tribunician authority conferred upon him



28BC

China also has the oldest  
data on sunspots observed as  
the sun was just rising. Her  
systematic records till 7101 such  
phenomena occurring between  
28BC and the end of the 16th  
century.

28B C

Senatus

As Co-censor with Agrippa, he took a census of people, revised the membership of the Senate, reduced it to 600, and was himself named permanently Princeps senatus. The title meant "first in the roll call of the Senate"; soon it would mean "prince" in the sense of ruler, just as Imperator, through Octavian's life tenor of the name, would come to mean "emperor." History rightly calls his government, and that of his successors for two centuries, a "Principate" rather than

held by a numberless, far small the bulk of  
countless all the "spiders", according to old  
in theory, held the more surely the louder  
(principes) of the sound.

28BC

Purge of the Senate, Octavian princeps

27BC

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Oetavian was given title  
of Augustus

27 BC

Oktavian resigned all his  
extraordinary powers up  
to that point.

27 BC

Octavian accepted from the  
Senate the honorary title of  
Augustus and the new  
principate begins

27BC

Augustus began accumulating every scrap of power he could lay his hands on, but he cloaked his ambition so deftly that he actually appeared to be descending from the Anthony thrust upon him by the Senate. As he extended and consolidated his grasp upon the levers of influence, subtly fashioning an entirely novel autocratic system of government, Augustus innocently prohibited that all purely

should be done outside the building, instead,  
the children should be allowed to go outside  
and play, for it is good for them to get  
out of doors and to have a change of scene.  
Persons who have been away from home  
for some time will find it difficult to  
get used to the quietness of the country  
again, and they will feel uncomfortable  
if they are obliged to live in a town  
where there is no fresh air.

c 27 BC

Augustus was elected Consul  
for 10 consecutive years  
later, the Senate awarded him  
proconsular powers for the rest  
of his life.

16 Jan. 270 C

Senate conferred new title  
of Augustus  
Imperator Caesar Divi filius  
Augustus

27 BC

Augustus was Consul for 7th time.

27 BC

Octavian formally resigns  
emergency powers but receives  
proconsular "IMPERIUS" for 10  
years, with title of Augustus  
Distribution of provinces as senatorial  
(imperial) The latter are held by  
Augustus, and administered by  
the governors he appointed

27. Ambiguity and vagueness  
of an alternative framework  
implies! certain simplifications  
and modifications of our

27BC  $\Rightarrow$  24BC

Augustus went to Gaul  
and returned

27 BC.

they conferred IMPERATOR veiled  
in the Pater Patris (father of  
his Country), PRINCEPS,  
CAESAR AUGUSTUS

27BC

what was a PROCONSUL became  
the Governor of Province

27BC

A griffin constructed  
new aqueduct, the JU'L'A.

He built the first of those huge  
bathing establishments  
which became in later times  
the most wonderful features of  
the city.

He built the Pantheon 27BC  
It was destroyed & rebuilt mid Cent AD by HADRIAN

27 B.C. → 14 A.D. Reigned

Born 63 B.C. Died 14 A.D.

AUGUSTUS (Octavian) was grand-nephew of Julius Caesar. Was adopted as his son in Julius Caesar's will. Title of Augustus conferred in 27 B.C. by the Senate

27 BC

The Senate made him Augustus.  
(His reign is recognized as  
starting 27 BC)

27BC

Octavian in 27BC surrendered all his offices, proclaimed the restoration of the Republic, and expressed his desire (at 35) to return to private life. Perhaps the desire had been arranged; Octavian was one of those cautious men who believe that honesty is the best policy, but that it must be practiced with discrimination. The Senate countered his abdication with its own, returning to him nearly all powers, excepted him to continue his guardians of

the old and simple way than the ~~old~~ <sup>new</sup> Augustus method, so many more.

The people of Rome seem to have thought that the "restoration" was real. Augustus with his agents merely "proposed" the laws and "nominated" the more important candidates. As imperator and consul he ruled the army and the treasury and administered the laws; and by his tribunician privileges he controlled all other activities of the government. His powers were not much greater than those of Pericles or Pompey; the difference lay in their permanence.

Augustus' name was added to those of the gods in official hymns at Rome.

His birthday became a holy day as well as a holiday, and after his death (14AD), the Senate decreed that his genius (or soul), was thereafter to be worshipped as one of the official divinities.

27BC → 14AD

During Augustus' reign  
82 temples were built; a new  
forum and basilica were added.  
A new senate house replaced the one  
that had incinerated Clodius. He  
finished Caesar's theatre & named  
after Marcellus.

His indispensable aide in the  
reconstruction of Rome was Marcus

Vijayawada AGNIPPA.

Feb. 14, 27 BC

Augustan Era began.

27 BC → AD

## P P I N C I P A T E (GOVT.)

The powers of the Praetor were at once legislative, executive, and judicial; he could propose laws or decrees to assemble in Senate, he could administer and enforce them, he could interpret them, he could penalize their violation. Augustus, very suddenly regularly sat as judge, sometimes till mid-fall, "having a litter placed upon its tribunal if he was indisposed ... He was highly censorious and very lenient."

97BC

Titles of AUGUSTUS and Emperor  
are conferred on Octavian for ten years.

27BC - 68AD

JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY

27BC to 14A.D.

DURANT

PRINCIPATE OF AUGUSTUS

27bc

~~DURANT~~

At age 35, having lived through one of the most intense disasters in history, Augustus was already old - nervous, sickly, easily tired; no one dreamed that he would live another 40 years. He tried a variety of doctors, and richly rewarded one, ANTONIUS LIUSA for curing an uncertain illness (abscess of the liver?) with cold fomentations and baths. But for the most part he doctored himself.



17 JAN 27BC

SENATE CONFERRED  
TITLE OF AUGUSTUS  
ON OCTAVIAN

27 B.C.

Augustus becomes Roman emperor

27BC

Octavian assumed the title  
and name Imperator Caesar  
Augustus.

He reorganized the Praetorian guard  
as the official bodyguard of the  
emperor

Jan. 27 BC

Power of both people and senate passed entirely into the hands of Augustus and from this time there was, strictly speaking, a monarchy.

And yet, in order to preserve the appearance of having this authority not through their power but by virtue of the laws, the emperors (dictatorships) have taken to themselves all the offices (including the titles) which under the Republic possessed great power with the consent of the people - with the exception of the dictatorship. Thus they



Jan. 27 BC

Major reorganization of the Roman government took place. Octavian laid down his de facto military dictatorship and constitutional government was reestablished. In an historic, carefully staged meeting of the senate - "having <sup>1st</sup> briefed his most intimate friends among the senators, as Dio Cassius puts it - he proclaimed the "restoration of the Republic"

and through which you & your wife are  
concerned in this cause, we expect  
you to do your best to help us.  
We also desire to thank you for your  
kind letter with the donation from Mr. &  
Mrs. H. C. Muller, which will be used  
to help us to get along during the  
present financial emergency. We are  
very much obliged to you, and the sim-  
ilarly kind offer of help from Mr. &  
Mrs. J. W. Muller, which we have  
also accepted, and we hope you  
will accept our thanks for their  
generous offer.

27BC

Augustus chose 15 senators by lot as standing committee of the senate.

It was reorganized on a new basis in A.D. 13, served as privy council and ultimately developed into the institution of an imperial cabinet.

Jan 27 BC

Avoiding all official appellations suggestive of autocracy, Augustus preferred the informal title of princeps for himself in his new position, with its strong republican overtones - the leading senator under the Republic had been known as princeps senatus - this title had the effect of designating Augustus as "first citizen", primus inter pares, rather than a ruler over subjects. The senate, moreover, in theory retained its traditional functions, and was to be the "partner"



Jan. 27 BC

Oktōvios "placed the republic at the despised of the Senate and the Roman people; but the Senate begged him not to abandon the state.

Oktōvios now received a number of prerogatives that legitimized his position. He was given the military command (imperium) for 10 years (subsequently extended for periods of 5 and 10 yrs).

and the administration of those powers  
that would then pass to the same  
and other men because of the same  
Caesar Augustus, and so was called  
Augustus (Octavian)

27 BC - 14 AD reigned

Augustus was 1st Roman  
Emperor

27 BC

The Senate conferred the title  
Augustus on Octavian.

Octavian was 18 yrs old when  
Caesar was assassinated (Mar 15, 44 BC)  
In his will Caesar adopted him. His  
official name then became GAIUS  
JULIUS CAESAR. He was able to use  
Caesar's name to win over Caesar's veterans

Jan 16, 2785

Octorocia was named Augustus

27BC

the decree of the Senate was passed  
in 27BC, changing the name of the  
month SEXTILIS TO AUGUSTUS,  
but the honor was not officially  
accepted by the emperor until  
8BC when he made some  
necessary adjustments in  
the Cal. Also A plebiscite was passed  
in molim of SEXTUS PACUVIUS, Tribune of Plebs

27BC

Augustus established his government,  
rebuilt the city of Rome, and became  
a great patron of the arts.

278<sup>c</sup>

Crisis officially over, <sup>governorships</sup>  
of unarmed provinces restored to the  
senate; octavian voted the title  
"Augustus"



27 BC

Following his triumphal return to Rome, Octavian announced he would "restore the Republic." But he did so only outwardly. He provided the Senate with considerable authority, consulted it on important issues, allowed it to retain control over Italy and half of the provinces, and gave it the legislative functions of the nearly defunct Tribal Assembly.

the Senate in return bestowed upon  
Octavian the title "AUGUSTUS" ("The Revered",  
a title previously used for gods), by which  
he was known thereafter. Augustus  
never again held the dictatorship, and he  
seldom held the consulship. Throughout  
his career he kept the power of a tribune  
(which gave him the right to initiate and to  
veto legislation) and governance of the frontier  
provinces, where the armies were stationed.

27 BC

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AUGUSTUS  
( GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS )

27BC

PANTHEON

Built by Agrippa 27 BC, destroyed  
and rebuilt in 2nd century AD by HADRIAN  
mainly of brick with a great hemispherical  
dome whose supporting walls are set in  
concrete. In 609 AD it was converted to a  
Christian church consecrated to Santa Maria dei  
Martiri

In his early career Augustus had proven himself able, adroit, unscrupulous, cold-blooded. He had shrank from no cruelty, and had been moved by no passion. But absolute power, which drives small men to frenzy, warmed this cold, unlovely schemer with something akin to greatness. He became an impartial and just-fair ruler, and took up the work of the great Julius, though with a more cautious spirit. The remaining forty years of his life he gave to moderation,

the following  
are intended to supply the reader  
as far as possible the information and  
knowledge of the author.

27BC

He was 35<sup>—</sup>

EMPIRE ESTABLISHED

ACTION (31BC) made OCTAVIUS sole master of the Roman world (He was 31 yrs old). He proceeded to the East to restore order and to annex Egypt as a province. On his return to Rome in 29BC (He was 33), the gates of the Temple of Janus were closed, in token of the reign of peace. He declared a general amnesty, and thereafter welcomed to favor and public office the followers of his old enemies; and, by prudent and generous measures, he soon brought back prosperity to long distressed Italy. In 27BC, he laid



arches - up to the base of the dome. Under the arches, in pillared recesses, stood the statues of the gods of all religions; for this grand temple was symbolic of the greater toleration and unity of the Roman world. Time has dealt gently with it, and almost alone of the buildings of its day it has lasted to ours.

27 BC

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDINGS

PANTHEON

of MECERAS in literature. A very good ground-work

was the battle of <sup>31 Dec.</sup> 1861. He became the man-in-

charge of the House, and accepted for the debt already  
due to the Government, the sum paid by the rebels  
as ransom of the persons [ ] ~~from our soldiers~~  
assuredly by the Spaniards, 132 feet in diameter  
and 3700 tons weight, surrounded by a massive  
stone wall 10 feet high, with loopholes for muskets  
and gunpowder, and a broad ditch 15 feet wide.  
The Spaniards had been compelled to do this, & bring  
about in this way the destruction of the fort, which  
had been built by a master  
and 3700 tons weight, surrounded by a massive  
stone wall 10 feet high, with loopholes for muskets  
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16-27 BC

Histrian VARRO

Marcus Terentius Varro of Reate is the  
dean of Roman Antiquarians. He was essentially  
a learned encyclopedist - "the most erudit  
of the Romans," Quintilian called him. His  
gigantic output comprising 74 works in  
about 620 books, accumulated &  
marshaled information in almost all fields  
of learning.

Together with Cato his satires are prime  
source for management & operation of

large stems in garden at Hampshire

27BC-14AD

## AUGUSTUS

He organized provincial government  
and the Army, rebuilt Rome and  
patronized arts and letters

A postal service was developed in  
connection with the Army

Jan. 16, 27 BC

the title of Augustus was conferred  
on OCTAVIAN

27BC-14AD

Principate of Augustus